

WASHINGTON.

THE CASE OF MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS—THADDEUS STEVENS'S OPINION OF THE CONDITION OF THINGS—THE IMPROVEMENT INVESTIGATION—MAYOR MONROE VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

By TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 2, 1867.

Judge Underwood yesterday issued a writ, directing the United States Marshal of Virginia to bring before the United States District Court, at Richmond, on Monday next, the body of Jefferson Davis, on a similar action has taken place, it seems probable that the Government will not longer detain Davis without an effort to try him; and he will doubtless either be admitted to bail at the present session, if, however, he should not be tried by this Court, his case will, it is understood, be taken up by the United States Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina, Maryland and Virginia which tried at Richmond on the first Monday in June.

It is rumored that a clause is to be made in the allocation of Judges for this District before the trial takes place. A few days will determine if Davis's case is to be disposed of by these Courts. If it is not there is authority for stating that the prisoner will be released from custody by the Executive.

Yesterday morning, Thaddeus Stevens was assisted to the Baltimore depot by some of his friends, whence he proceeded for Lancaster. A special car, fitted up for his reception with conveniences necessary to an invalid, was provided for him, by arrangement with the several railways. The car was taken through to Lancaster without delay. It was Mr. Stevens's intention to remain various matters, but information obtained by him a few days since as to the intentions of the Cabinet and the President in regard to their future policy decided him to leave. Upon going away he expressed himself as greatly satisfied with the course questions were taking here, and said that he was more hopeful of the future than he had been for months.

Ex-Mayor Monroe of New-Orleans, who will be remembered for his Johnsonian patriotism during the July massacre in New-Orleans, and who was dismissed from office by Gen. Sheridan, is in the city, and called on the President to-day. He is endeavoring to have his Excellency fix matters in New-Orleans so that he can get back into office. Gen. Sheridan is very obnoxious to him and to all Johnson men in the State, and Mr. Monroe expresses himself willing to die if a kind Providence would by some means, not now visible, enable him to resume his place as Mayor and relieve Gen. Sheridan from his command. The ex-Mayor has little hope of being blessed with such fortune, but places great faith in Attorney-General Stanbery, and will not give up entirely until he sees and reads Stanbery's forthcoming opinion on the disfranchisement clause of the Reconstruction act.

The Hon. John A. Kasson, late M. C. from Iowa, who has gone to Europe as agent of the Post-Office Department, is authorized to make postal treaties with the European Governments. The general impression prevailed that Mr. Kasson did not receive authority to act in the capacity above set forth, and that the President refused to sign the authorization. But it is stated on the best authority that Mr. Johnson did not refuse to appoint Mr. Kasson. The Georgia and Mississippi injunction cases will be continued in the Supreme Court tomorrow. Robert J. Walker will make an argument on behalf of the State of Mississippi, and Saturday morning papers will probably contain six columns solid again of dry and stale matter on the subject.

The Judiciary Committee met to-day at 12 o'clock, all the members being present, except Boutwell and Woodbridge. The Hon. Fish and Gov. Parsons were present as auditors. But the Committee adjourned over until to-morrow without taking any testimony. Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the Committee, left for Philadelphia to-night, but will return to-morrow. It is doubtful if anything is done by the Committee before Monday.

The following is a condensed statement of the business transacted in the Office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, during the month of April, 1867: Four Navy Agents accounts settled, amounting to \$2,964,680.24; 44 Paymaster's accounts settled, amounting to \$1,121,297.51; 10 Pension accounts settled, amounting to \$264.54; 11 Marine accounts settled, amounting to \$198,714.27; 651 Private Claims accounts settled, amounting to \$224,914.19; 393 General Claims accounts settled, amounting to \$301,115.62; 1,113 accounts settled, amounting in aggregate to \$114,479,096.23; 2,821 letters received; 3,737 letters written; 2,392 letters received; 81 clerks employed.

The following is a statement of the deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, for the month of April, 1867: The gold deposits, \$2,578,154.67; silver deposits and purchases, \$21,281.20; total deposits, \$2,599,435.87. The gold coinage was 14,436 double eagles, valued at \$366,160. The silver coinage was 9,500 half dollars, valued at \$4,750. The copper coinage was 5,906,905 pieces, valued at \$3,915. Total value of coinage for the month, \$460,825.

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Allan A. Barton, appointed in 1861, and who has just been succeeded by Peter J. O'Sullivan as Minister to Bogota, arrived in the city to-day from Colombia. Between 30 and 30 clerks will soon be dismissed from the Third Auditor's office. This reduction of force is necessary on account of the great diminution of work in the Commissary Department, the accounts of which are examined in this office.

The President has recognized Joaquin Marcos de Sastre as Consul for Spain in New-York; Florencio Ribas as Consul of Venezuela at New-York; Gustaf O'Hara Tanf, Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, at San Francisco, Cal.; and Fernando Moreno, Vice-Consul of France, at Key West, Fla.

The case of Major Field, United States Marine Corps, tried and convicted recently by Court-Martial in Philadelphia, and found guilty of drunkenness, has been reviewed by the Secretary of the Navy, who orders that a new trial take place.

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UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

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The Democratic Convention of the State of Missouri, held at St. Louis, on the 2nd inst., was adjourned until the 10th inst. The Convention was held at St. Louis, on the 2nd inst., and was adjourned until the 10th inst.

THE LIGHT HOUR LABOR MOVEMENT IN CHICAGO.

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in them insisting on the new system as to the number of hours which will constitute a legal day's work, while the employers refuse to make any such concession. In some instances, employers demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' labor, while others, employers ask eight hours' pay for eight hours' labor, while others are willing to work the same number of hours as heretofore, receiving the same pay. The unemployed at some places have already interfered to prevent those who are willing to work from doing so. In the neighborhood of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad shops, their object being to close up the ten-hour establishments. Their first move was to march to the shops, and there they were met by a large force of police, who were armed with clubs and batons, and who were ready to use force if necessary. The strikers were driven back, and the work was resumed. The strikers were driven back, and the work was resumed.

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The second meter will be placed upon the double in such position as to register the quantity of low wine carried back to the double, and the quantity of high wine carried forward to the double. The meter will be placed upon the double in such position as to register the quantity of low wine carried back to the double, and the quantity of high wine carried forward to the double.

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POLITICAL.

NEW-JERSEY.

By TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CAMDEN, May 2.—A mass meeting was held at this city this evening for the citizens, irrespective of color, to discuss the question of the colored man's right to the franchise. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. M. Scovel.

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THE STATE OF TEXAS.

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